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**Friday and Saturday**

This week's Candy Offer introduces an assortment of fine Home-Made Candies at 80c a pound including Fudge, Pecan Nougat Roll, Coconut Bon Bons, Pecan Apricot Mallow, Almond Nougat Roll, Molasses Coconut Delights, Pecan Butter Cream Rolls, Almond Apricot Mallow, and Almond Paste Stuffed Dates—also our Old Dutch Assorted Bitter Sweet Chocolate Creams at 60c a pound.

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**1 lb. Assorted Home-Made Candies**  
 Our Regular Price 80¢ lb.  
**Both pounds for \$1**  
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 Our Regular Price 60¢ lb.

Note: The Club offer is limited to one to a purchaser. No mail orders filled.  
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**UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES**

## BRITISH PREMIER INDICTS GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

oppression and are designed to destroy a great country and to enslave her people. Let me say at once that we regard a free, contented, prosperous Germany as essential to civilization, and a discontented, enslaved Germany we do not desire, and we oppose the bondage of her people. We simply ask that she discharge the obligations she entered into to repair the injuries she inflicted during the war, which her Imperial Government was responsible for providing. "Under the Treaty of Frankfurt (at the end of the Franco-Prussian war) she laid down a principle and acted on it that a nation responsible for provoking war ought to pay the cost of that war. We are not asking for the cost of the war. Not a penny. We are not going as far as the principle of the Treaty of Frankfurt. The war charges of the allied countries aggregate so enormous a sum that it would be impossible to ask any country—any single country—to bear them. That we realize. In fact we are asking under a lead of taxation to pay debts which each of us incurred ourselves in the war, and to place the whole of them on one country, we fully realize would be an impossible proposition. We, therefore, deliberately in the Treaty of Versailles do not ask Germany to pay a single penny in reparation for the cost incurred by the allied countries in defending themselves in this war. What have we asked of Germany? I think it is important that the German public should thoroughly understand the character of our demand because I am certain they are not appreciating it. We have simply insisted that Germany pay reparation in respect to the charges cast upon her respective countries by the material damage to property and the injuries she inflicted on the lives and the limbs of the inhabitants thereof. We have not asked more. We cannot take less. These are not imaginary wrongs. They are injuries, reparations in connection with which are imposing a crushing burden at this moment on the resources of the allied countries.

**Devastation of France.**  
 "Take France. France has this year to arrange her budget for the expenditure of 12,000,000,000 francs toward restoring her devastated area. This is apart from the gigantic sum she has to provide for pensions. This provision will have to be made year by year for at least ten years. What charge is there in the German budget comparable to this? I feel certain that the German people have no notion of the devastation wrought in the allied countries as a result of the action of the Imperial German Government in August, 1914. "Having regard for the incalculable importance of us coming to a real understanding, I think it is vital that the German public should be informed as to the character and the extent of the devastation wrought. I cannot help thinking that when they realize it their attitude will change. They are under the impression that the Allies are seeking to extort money from them beyond the allied needs, and I am sure that they have not the least notion of the terrible extent of the ravages inflicted by the war on the allied countries.

"I will give you a few figures which will indicate the extent of the injuries inflicted. "In France nearly 21,000 factories were destroyed. The mines of northern France have been destroyed and it will take ten years or more to reestablish them. The whole mechanical, electrical and mechanical factories in the devastated areas have been wiped out. Four thousand textile factories and 4,000 elementary factories have been destroyed or stripped of their equipment, which was either taken away to Germany or destroyed on the spot. One thousand six hundred and fifty towns were completely destroyed. 767 townships were three-quarters destroyed and 1,564 townships were 50 per cent. destroyed. Three hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and

sixty-nine houses were destroyed entirely and 313,575 were partially destroyed. That is 632,944 houses completely or partially destroyed. 20,693 factories destroyed, 8,000 kilometers of railways, nearly 8,000 bridges, 52,000 kilometers of roads and there are 3,800,000 hectares of soil which must be restored to condition, of which 1,740,000 hectares are cultivated soil. There is a reduction of 50 per cent. in the total coal production of France, which is 21,000,000 tons, instead of 42,000,000 tons, and these figures are the minimum. I have passed through the devastated area from one end to the other, and it is perfectly appalling. Every hectare of soil is either turned up or destroyed.

### Wanton Destruction the Aim.

"A good deal of devastation was wrought by bombardments and movements in war. But an incredible amount of damage was done deliberately with a view to destroying essential means of living their industry, should not prejudice German industry. Great factories were vainly destroyed and the machinery scattered. Sometimes essential, complicated machinery which would take a long time to replace was removed. Bridges, concrete foundations and furnaces were destroyed by dynamite and apparatus was destroyed by explosives. Flames merely in order to cripple French and Belgian industry and make it impossible for them to compete with Germany when the war was over. I can supply the German delegation with a large number of cases of this kind. There is a numerous class of cases where machinery and equipment were broken up in order to furnish Germany with metal. Many mines in northern France were deliberately destroyed, with a view to making it impossible to work them for years, not only by bombardment but by deliberate acts of destruction. Textile and other factories were either destroyed or the equipment removed.

"Take the case of the French flax industry, the most important industry in France. This was practically wiped out by a process of destroying all the machinery, so that Germany, which supplied France before the war to the extent of over 80 per cent., now supplies with 50 per cent. of her flax products.

"Take the case of the blast furnaces and rolling mills of Belgium. They were deliberately blown up by dynamite and the places left in ruins, so that when the war was over Belgian industry would take years to be in a position to compete with Germany. I can supply many many cases wherein the factories of Belgium and France, constituting a menace to their competitors in Germany, were deliberately put out of action.

### Piles Up Indictments.

"On the other hand, the houses of Germany, with comparatively few exceptions in East Prussia, sustained no damage, and the factories of Germany are quite intact. The moment the war was over they were free to manufacture fabrics and to sell them to the world, while their rivals had their factories and workshops destroyed and their machinery removed or broken up. Therefore, unless reparations are made by Germany, it means that the victors will pay the price of the defeat and the vanquished will reap the fruits of the victory.

"I have been informed by Belgian Ministers that the destruction of Belgian factories and machinery proceeded to such an extent that the German army in Belgium deported 150,000 Belgian workers to Germany on the ground that they were unemployed.

"But this does not represent the whole of the devastation wrought as a result of the war which provoked the action of the German Imperial Government. I give

no figures for Italy and have not given the whole figures for Great Britain. I have simply taken these as samples of the destruction which took place. There is the destruction of millions of tons of mercantile shipping. Great Britain is more dependent on its shipping and navy than any other country, and it had 8,000,000 tons sent to the bottom of the sea. "This summary would be incomplete without reference to the still more poignant and devastating loss inflicted in the allied countries by the killing or the crippling of a multitude of young, vigorous men in the prime of their strength. France lost 1,400,000 killed, and has to pay 3,500,000 persons pensions. The British Empire lost 1,000,000 killed and crippled, and those drawing pensions number 1,700,000. I have not by me the figures for Italy and Belgium. These casualties represent not merely a loss to these countries of real strength, but a heavy annual burden on the resources of these countries to maintain the dependents, the crippled and the maimed who are unable to earn a living themselves.

### German Losses Much Smaller.

"France alone and Great Britain alone in this respect each bears an annual burden which is almost three times the amount of the whole annual payments now offered by Germany to meet the claim for reparations and damages of all kind. "Germany no doubt has suffered from the war, but in loss of life it is not comparable in proportion to the population as that sustained by France, and as to material damage, the devastation in east Prussia is trivial compared to that inflicted in France.

"With all this gigantic injury, what is now offered France, staggering under the load of the expenditures cast on her by her war debt and by this wanton destruction which made her richest provinces a hideous wilderness of ruins and despair, and with an urgent need to rebuild her shattered homes and to restore the factories, which are the sole means of livelihood for the poor people who endured five years of the horrors of war in their devastated provinces, and with her enormous pension liabilities added to the rest?

"What is offered Great Britain, with her gigantic debt and pension list incurred in enforcing the treaty which her King signed with the King of Prussia, but which was broken by the latter's descendants? What is offered? Not one-fourth of the sum required to repair the damage, and that only on condition that those needing it must find it out of their own pockets first on highly privileged terms, when they can with difficulty raise money in their own markets to carry on essential work of their Government. What is the offer? I cannot understand the psychology which permits the representatives of the country whose Government was responsible for the most devastating war the world has ever seen to come solemnly with such terms to a conference with representatives of the countries who have been the victims of that devastation. Had the German Government come here with a proposal indicating a sincere desire to discharge its obligations, we would have given the fairest and most patient consideration to it. If it had said, 'Forty-two years is too long a period.' If it had said, 'A levy of 12 per cent. on our exports is not the best method of meeting our liabilities or of ascertaining the amount Germany, at a given moment, is capable of paying, we have other ways which, while putting us better, equally will meet the case, then we would have sat down at these conference tables with the German delegation to examine a perfect good faith its counterproposals with a view to arriving at a reasonable accord.

"These differences perpetuate an atmosphere of distrust and distrust, and that is fatal to peace, which is essen-

tial to enable the world to renew its normal walks. We know that. We are prepared to make allowances for that. We are prepared to make all legitimate allowances for the real difficulties under which the Germans and all other people labor as a result of the war, but these proposals are frankly an offence and an exasperation, and an one who is anxious that real peace should be restored in Europe between all its peoples, I deeply deplore that such proposals should have been put forward, for they indicate not a desire to perform but to evade the obligations Germany incurred, obligations which are far short of those which, according to precedent, she set in 1871 and which we might have imposed. "Had the German Government imposed taxation on its people comparable to the taxes laid by the allied countries on their citizens it would better be in a position to confront us at this conference table. But here again the vanquished insists on being let off lighter than the victor.

"The German debt, nominally high, is not even nominally as heavy in percentage to population as that of Great Britain.

"Great Britain during the war raised three thousand millions sterling in tax.

Continued on Fifth Page.

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